THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER

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Middlebury, May 27, 1856. 6

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Butland, June 4, 1866.

Doctrp.

From the National Era. The Pass of the Sierra. All night above their rocky bed They saw the stars march slow; The wild Sierra overhead, The describ death below.

The Indian from his lodge of bark, The grey bear from his den, Beyond their camp-fire's wall of dark; Glared on the mountain men.

Still upward turned, with anxious strain Their leader's sleepless eye, Where splinters of the mountain chain

Stood black against the sky. The night waned slow; at last a glow, A gleam of sudden fire, Shot up behind the walls of snow,

And tipped each ley spire. "Up, men!" he cried, " you rocky comb, To-day, please God, we'll pass, And look from Winter's frozen home

On summer's flowers and grass!" They set their faces to the blast, They trod th' eternal snow, And faint, worn, bleeding, hailed at last

The promised land below, Behind they saw the snow cloud tossed By many an ley horn;

Before, warm valleys, wood-embossed, And green with vines and corn. They left the Winter at their backs,

To flap his bailled wing, And downward, with the cataracts, Leaped to the lap of Spring. Strong leader of that noble band !

Another task remains, To break from Slavery's desert land, A path to Freedom's plains.

The winds are wild, the way is drear, Yet, flashing through the night, Lot ley ridge and rocky spear, Blaze out in morning light!

Rise up, FREMONT! and go before; The Hour must have its Man! Put on the hunting-shirt once more, And lead in Freedom's van!

Miscellaun.

Translated for the N. Y. Musical World. The Russian Slave. It was the epoch of the Congress of Vienna, when the fate of half of Europe was decided smidst pomps and festivities without a rival in modern history Tournaments, caron-als, masked balls theatres, and operas, horse-racing and gambling, regattas, illuminations, fire works, everything which the imagination could devise, was employed for the a-musement of these kings taking a holiday.' Amid the programme of festivi ties prepared by the imperial committee. there figured a stag bunt, and the woods in the neighborhood of Goluenbrun were gay with the crowd assembled to witness participate in sport. One person alone, elegantly dressed and mounted on a high-bred steed, took no part in the fixed on Sir James Railly au Englishman noted for his wealth, his eccentricities and his passion for play; he followed him wherever he went and seemed to wish to attract his attention.

What does this mean?' said Sir James

'Twice my eyes have encountered this young man, and he has made the same mysterious gestures I cannot be de ceived; it is intended for me;' and turn ed his horse's head toward the stranger The latter, seeing the movement ad vanced to meet him.

'Sir.' said he, bowing low, 'I have had the honor to meet you before."

'Yes,' replied the Englishman, who interrogating his memory 'Yes, your face is a creditor which tor-ments me, and which I cannot satisfy by giving him the name he asks for You have never known my name

We met at Moscow. In speciety 2! No; at the Hotel Sans Souci and in

public places. Pardon me it, with only this title to your notice, I have ventured to accest you at so inopportune an hour The importance of the motive will, I hope, be some excuse to minds so generous as yours.

What can I do for you?' said Railly in a tone of extreme courtesy, yielding to the sympathetic interest which the pleasing face and manners of the young man had inspired.

I have come to ask liberty." Of me?

Of you' 'Are you not mistaken,' asked Sir James with some hesitation, and not knowing exactly what to make of the demand. I am Sir James Railly, an Englishman by birth, and remarkable

for nothing but play." 'And for success in it, cried the young man, It is my only hope If I should tell you sir, that it is perhaps reserved for you to rescue a fellow man from an opprobrious condition, to efface from his brow a mark which devotes him to humiliation and scorn, what would you re-

You "embarass me ; for I do not see what such as hypothesis can have to do with a gentleman like yourself."

'A gentleman! Yes by elevation of soul; perhaps, also, by education; but not by the accident of birth. I am a

'You!' said Railly, with astonish 'My name is Swerk-of-Feedorwitz,

and the estate on which I was born be longs to Prince Gouloubskoff.

'How can I serve you ?' asked Railey,

extending his hand affectionately to the young man, 'I would gladly do more than pity you. But let us go this way;
he added, taking the direction of a path
which led away from the throng; it is
more prudent. You know, perhaps, that the Prince is here.'

'Yes; but could not choose the mo-ment to speak to you. This evening, I believe, the Court gives a fete on the Refterburg.

'Von will not return to Vienna, for after the fete you are to go the chateau of the Count de Solemsk'

'To play there ?'

The whole night, and Gouloubskoff will be there 'I was well informed.' He besitated a moment, and a deep shadow passed over his countenance.

'Is it that the livery of the prince which I see near us?' asked Sir James.

'He cannot be far off. Shall we not avoid meeting him?' With all my heart. Not that I feared to be recognized immediately, long years have passed since we met; but I could not exchange ten words with him without exciting rememberance, and all

hope would be lost,' 'Let us follow this path then;' and, putting spurs to their horses, they soon found themselves out of sight and hearing of the chace. 'Here,' said Sir James, 'we are safe

from observation.' 'Before going further,' resumed the young Russian, 'I must ask you to take charge of this,' handing him a pocket-Within it are bank notes to the

amount of a million roubles.' 'A million!" exclaimed Railly, surprised out of his usual calm by the a-

Take it sir, I beg of you, and begin to listen to me. My father and I were been an a small estate near the Volga. The estate belonged to Prince Gauloubskoff the father of the Prince new in Vienna, My father was attached to his person for a long time, and served him with such a zeal and devotion, that, at his death he bequeathed him a considerable sum; but unfortunately for our family he forgot his enfranchisement. My father trafficked in furs with South ern Russia, and being intelligent and energetic, he grew rapidly rich My emigrant, and to his cares I owe all my subsequent success; for, when I grew up I joined my efforts to those of my father, and extending in our operations of the east, I doubled his fortunes in the course of a few years. Our position as serfs excited the selicitude of my friend, the Frenchman, and he urged me to seek an adopted country in the Western World; but though I ardently desired to with draw my neck from the galling yoke of bondage. I could not fly, without leaving my poor old father a proy to my master's vengences. If I once left Russia finalthe smallest punishment for him would be the loss of his property and a return to the rudest labors of slavery. I could not do it. Besides, I nourished a hope which strengthed me to wait the morrow. I thought that Alexander. who, it was said, was ambitious of the title of regenerator of his country, would associate his name with the abolition of servitude. But all the philanthropy of the Emperor, restrained as it was the bateful and pitiless nobles, produ eed only the ukase, which forbade the individual sale of the serfs-they could only be sold with the estate. I had waited in vain."

Why did you not try to purchase 'It would have been useless. The great Muscovite lords have made a horrible compact, binding themselves not to necept the rans m of a slave you ignorant that a serf of Count Schermekoff effered two millions of roubles for his liberty, and was pitilessly refused! Yet the e-unt receives but a small annual tribute from his men-only a few roubles-but these great lords find a eruel pleasure in counting in the num-ber of their vassals, and absolutely dependent on their caprice, millioneries whose fortune they could ruly at a word I have bore my hard lot with the fortitade of a Christian. I have sought to forget it in business and travel, and deeds of charity-but now my courage fails for I love-and the woman who accepts me for a hu-band must accept the chain of slavery.' After a m sment's pause the young Russian resumed Prince Gouloubskoff, I have said possessed an estate on the horders of the Volga. It counts only fifty hearths, yet he will not sell it at any price. But the Prince plays, and play with him i an unbridled passion, for which he will sacrifice every thing. In the feverish excitement of this passion, he may be led to risk his estate. If he does so, he may loose. In this village I was bernmy father was born there-my family are still there. Gain this village for me-Man Englishman, Christian under this triple title I put my fate in your hands-you have an unlimited eredit over my purse-stake everythingtriumph at any price. If fate should be against you -- I must lose every thing, and yet remain a slave, will bloss you at least for having tried to break my chains '

I accept the task, said Sir James

This night?

No, this night circumstances will not serve. They will play lasquenes. Be. sides I have an engage acut with O Bearn. But the day after, I think, a favorable ecasion will offer naturally, between Gouloubskoff and myself. He will not recoil, I judge by the temerity he show-

ed yesterday. I will profit by it." 'Thanks ! Sir James,' said Swerkoff-

and now we must separate. Your friends will seek you, I would avoid

meeting them.' Four days after this conference, a dense crowd was collected in one of the gambling balls, around a small table under the rotunda, at which were seated two players. They were Sir James Railly and Prince Gouloubskoff. For two days these two had been contending for victory-now at lasquenct, now at fare now at ecarte-and the losses of Railly amounted to 200,000 rubles. The game at present was scarte and had been four against four; but the betters becoming alarmed, thought it prudent to resume their stakes; they were renewed by the Prince and Railly, and the stake now amounted to the round sum of

The eards were shuffled and distributed-the trump card Was hearts; they

were to be renewed twice. Fire sparkled in the eyes of the Prince, but those of Railly were impenetrable. It was not a man, but a statute, the expression never changed.

Hearts I said the Prince. 'I bave it.' 'Hearts!' he replied. 'Here it is.' Hearts!' again. Here!

Railly leaned back in his chair, looking with indifference on the table, the beap of gold to which the hands of the Prince were eagerty extended.

The joy of Gouloubskoff amounted to intoxication; 'you will not quit playing, I hope Sir James, 'he said; 'an Englishman never abandons the field of battle, Never, Prince ! nor a Russian either.

It is a national prejudice with us; but perhaps you would like to change the Will fare for two suit you?"

'Fare lot it be.' The two adversaries entered the lists The Prince held the bank, and gained 20,000 roubles. His good fortune seemed fatality itself. Yet the perfect calmness of the Englishman was not less as-tonishing - He pursued his object with the impassibility of the compatriots before the French battalions at Waterloo. when Wellington, seeing his soldiers fall one after the other, took out his watch and said : 'They die at so many a minute; I have yet such a number of of men; it well be an hour before the last one falls. -Blueher will have time to arrive, the

Railly delt in his turn. This time fortune passes over to his side. He gained. He doubled his stake and gained again. He had just gathered 80,000 roubles, when he announced he had trip-

led his stake. The Prince was too good a player to recoil Railly still gained, Gouloubskoff still played on till he had exhausted all the gold and notes at his disposal. then proceeded to play on credit, chalking the stakes upon the table. Railly accepted and gained three times in suc-

'By St. George,'he cried, 'I have gained 900 000 roubles.1 'I congratulate you' said the prince.

with a nervous contraction of countence. He began to suffer. You will not quit playing. I hope, ance. He Prince, A Russian never abandons the field of battle

Never Sir James as I told you. But shall we change the game ? The air is stiffing here. Let us go into the garden You have the reputation of a marksman; suppose we try a shot."

Railly, who saw the feverish agitation of his companion, readily accepted. Besides, custom required that he should be at the disposal of his adversary.

In a moment the hall was empty What shall be the stake, Sir James Two hundred thousand roubles Agreed, but I have no more gold ; a I must not exchange my credit at the

bank of Vicona which is quite indispen-Then I will wager 200,000 roubles against one of your estates.' Do you wish to become Muscovite pro-

'It is a more whim, like any other,' 'And one which I am not desposed to thwart. I have something of that value near Moscow. It is on the declivity of a hill, from which you can see admirably the yet smoking ruins of the holy city. I have also at two miles from Vologda

Raily shrugged his shoulder. 'It is to 'Ah, then I have something else which

may sait you-a charming little village near the Volga! Here goes for the Volga, then. And you estimate this property-At something more than 200 000 rou-

'Then I add 50 000 to my stake." 'Agreed : but I have not the title deeds here.

Pen, ink and paper can supply them. Writing materials were brought, and the Prince engaged in writing the transfer to Sir James, if he were the winner, the title of his domain upon the Volga. The bet was to be decided by ten shots They drew lots for the first fire, and

About seventy feet before 'him were placed in a circular line, five small eages, twelve feet apart, each containing a pigcon. Cords were attached to the trap doors which closed the cages, and were sufficiently long to reach the spot where the marksman stood, which was called

the Prince won and took his place.

the post. These cords, by the rule of the game were to be placed in the hands of the adverse party, who always stood behind the marksman ; and, while the latter had his eye intently fixed upon the cords, his antagonist was permitted to aggitate them, and to feign to pull before doing so -thus it was impossible to forsee on

which side the shot was to be directed -yet it was necessary to aim quickly for the bird, from its love of Liberty, de parts instautly, and with an energetic

wing You might have heard a pin fall upon the turf when Railly and the Prince had taken position, and the signal was given. The cords were agitated, and a door fell on the left. The Prince turned his weapon in that direction, and fired. Down " cried, distinctly, the voice of

The same stillness prevailed when it was Sir James' turn to fire. The trap fell. The shot followed instantly. Down ! exclaimed the voice again.

Did you say, Prince, that this estate borders on the Volga?'
'From the balcony of the house you can see the course of the river!' An explosion was heard

Down ! said the same voice. 'There are magnificent plantations of young trees grouped with infinite artdelicious fruits, fine peaches.' 'That is my favorite fruit.'

· Down.'

The strife continued, with success on both sides, till the sixth shot, when Railly ! Missad ! oried the orier

At the eighth trial the Prince having failed and Railly succeeded, they were again equal, and the two sportsmen took

a moment for repose, The Prince took his place, fired, and missed. Railly was more fortunate. The bet was approaching its solution. What passed then in the souls of the Prince and Sir James? It was a mys-

tery beyond human intuition. To some the approach of an important event is announced by low inward voices, to others presentiments seem more follies and chimeros But it was remarked that, when the Prince took his carbine again it was without a word, without display, without the haughty look which was

He fired. The bird, which had flown in a straight line, suddenly turned, 'Wounded,' said some.

' Dead !' said others. ' No, no ! cried several voices, Every eye was fixed upon it-but it mounted, its flight became stronger, and it disappeared, while Railly calmly whistled 'God save the King!'

Railly having killed the ninth bird. the bet was decided by a single shot, for the Prince failed again. The two adversaries were superb at

this moment, each in his fishion-the Prince, by the courage which raised him above his loss, and Railly by the deep, concentrated joy which he felt in thinking of the serious consequences of his success They extended their bands to each other, and separated, the best friends in the world. It was but an in-cident of sportmens' life, which might have its counterpart to morrow !

Fifteen days passed. The act of cession, first made out in the name of Railly, then transferred to that of Feodor witz, was fully authenticated, and Sir

James quitted Victora. He attempted to restore the million of roubles which was entrusted to him, not wishing to receive a price for an access-but he could not resist the entreaty of the ransomed serf. Feedorwitz forced him to accept, inscribing upon the

pocket book these words : To the free man who has made me

Salt.
Although salt forms part of the daily

food of nearly the whole of the human race, yet few have any idea of its consumption. Salt is a compound of two sub stances, a metal and gaseous body metal is called sonium, and the gas chlo-rine; and as chemists always endeavor to use such terms as they think will convey a clear idea of the things they describe salt in chemical language is termed ' The ocean which chloride of sodium. " flows to every part of the earth affords its inhabitants an inexhaustible supply of salt; and last it might be thought that nature had not in this respect been sufficiently bountiful, she supplies from the bowels of the earth " We have salt mines yielding" rock salt," and salt springs which, in many instances, are far away from the ocean, such as those at Syracuse, N. Y, in America. The sait mines in Catalonia, in Hungary, and Poland, are of an enormous extent. mine at Wilisea, near Cracow, in Poland. has been worked for more than six hun dred years. Within it is found a kind of subterraneous republic, which has its polity, laws, families. &c. When a traveler has arrived at the bottom of this stronge abyss, he is surprised at the long series of lefty vaults sustained with huge pillars of rock salt, and which appear by the light of the flambeaux to be so many crystals of precious stones. The most remarkable property of salt is its solubil ity in water ; hence it is supposed that the sea washing over beds or strata of salt has in consequence become saline, as we now find it. The use of salt with food is obvious from an analysis of the blood and the gastric juice. addition of water, and under certain in fluences, salt changes its composition. Water being composed of hydrogen and oxygen, the change in salt which takes place by means of the vital force, produ ces soda for the blood and hydrochloric seid for the stomach. As so la is invar-iably found in the blood, and bydrochloric acid in the stomach; and as the blood and the stomach play their part correctly enough in our daily life, we can come to no other conclusion than that salt, which supplies these materials, is absolutely necessary to our well-being. Salt is not only useful to man in its primitive con dition, but as it affords soda, its value is manifestly increased. The manufacture of soda from salt in England is one of

the most important of our arts, for without sods no hard soaps could be produced; and for a thousand other things are we a debtor to Salt & Co. Besides the soda there is the chlorine. The great supremacy of the Manchester cotton mills in supplying the wide world with fabrics, is owing not only to the application of mechanies to machinery, but also to the multifarious uses of chlorine derived from common salt. SEPTIMUS PIESSE. -Sci American.

THE STAVE TRADE IN THE BLACK SEA. -If any credit may be placed in the statements of the Russian Generals, the slave trade between Circassia and Turkey has almost ceased. But such is not really the case, and I obtained a correct account of the real state of the case from well informed men during my last resi-dence at Trebizond. The trade with Circussian girls is still carried on as extensively as before, only it requires more circumspection, and is confined to the stormy months, lasting from October to March, during which the Russian cruisers remove from the havenless coast. The spectator is filled with astonishment at viewing at Samsoun and Sinope the fragile barks in which the Turkish slave dealers centure forth on their adventurous voyages during the most perilous season. These slavers commonly furnish themselves with a charter from the Russian Consul for Kerth, under the pretext of shipping a cargo of corn at the place; and they are protected by of the Rossian men-of-war on the pasage, or if they are cast away on the coast in the vicinity of the Russian fortresses. Unless they were provided with these charters, they would be treated as slave traders by the Russian cruisers, and even transported to Siberia. The vessels they employ are so small, that if the sea is at all calm, and the shore flat, they can be drawn up on land. It is commonly assumed that these Turkish ships supply the Circassians with ammunition, but

this is a mistake. The Tarkish slave traders very seldom bring any arms into the Cancausus, and these consist commonly of ornamental arms, as presents for the chief; nor do they bring much powder, and only as a present to the princes and knights. Circassians will not engage in barter, and they only hand over their beauties for Turkish harems against good bright silver. The tribes of the Caucasus are not deficient in fire arms as well kins chals and (sworps), and they find opportunities of buying powder and lead on all hands, even from the Cossacks on the Kouban. It commonly takes a couple of weeks for the slave traders to make their arrangements with the Circassians; the konak answers the purpose of media-It is generally only the daughters of pschilt (slaves) and tschofokytis (free men) who are sold to the Turks ; rarely does a work (nobleman) resolve to exchange his sons and daughters for shining piastres; yet this sometimes happens The girls generally leave their rugged mountains and inhuman parents without much regret; because they have been carefully prepared for this foreible separation, by the splendid picture that and magnificence of the Turkish harem.

Each vessel exeries a full cargo of thirty or forty girls, who are packed close together like herrings in a tub, and sub mit with great resignation to the distress of the sea voyage; which they hope soon to exchange for the delights of the city of the Sultan. The captains are well versed in all the characteristics of the Black Sea. Once or twice a month in winter a fresh wind blows down from the Caucasus lasting generally several days consecutively. The Turkish captains make use of this wind to get off as rapidly as posible with their living cargo, They commonly transport the girls to Risch or to Sinope and Samsonn but never direct to Trebizond for the Russian Consul there, M. de Gursi, keeps a tolerably vigilant eye on the shipping ; and though he may secretly connive at the trade, he will not suffer it to be carried on too boldly before his face. It is computed that, on the average, five out of six vessels recomplish their mission. It is reported that during the winter from 1843 to 1844 twenty-eight vessels under-took expeditions to the Circussian coast; out of this number twenty three returned without loss or hindrance, three were burnt by the Russians, and two foundered at sea with their cargo of beauty. (Travels in Persia &c; from the German of Dr. Mortiz Wagner)

A . Duel" IN OLDEN TIMES - In this connection perhaps the following paragraphs, dished up by the London Weeky Chronicle from the New York Evening Post of December 13, 1805, may not be uninteresting It proves that Congressional rowdyism existed before the year of grace 1856 :

On Friday last the well-known Leib. one of the representatives of Pennsylva-nia, and the leader of the Duane party, and Joseph H Nichols, one of the representatives of Maryland, met in the Congress lobby about I o'clock, when Leib immediately commenced one of the best fought battles recorded in the anpals of Congressional pugilism. fight continued till the sixty-fourth round when Leib received such blows as deterred him from again facing his man. He protracted the fight, falling after making feeble hit. In the round which ended the fight, those who backed him advised him to resign, which he did after a combat of one hour and seventeen minutes. The combatants were both very

Experiments made in the South of California, in the culture of broom corn, flax and tobacco, have proved successful beyond all expectation.

From the Ashland (O.) Union. The Relative Value of Domestic Animals of the same Species; With a few Hints at Improvement.

Mn. EDITOR : Allow me to call the attention of the agricultural portion of your readers to a few suggestion, which may not be unworthy of their consider-ation. The intrinsic value, existing be-tween two herds of cows—two flocks of sheep-or two farms, lying equally conmost are willing to admit, on a cursory view of the merits involved in the case. Of two farms in the same township, one may yield 13 bushels of wheat to the nero, and the other 20, with the same culture. Now the question arises -what is the comparative value of these two farms for wheat purposes? Is the one yielding 13 bushels worth something over half of the value of the one producing 20 bushels to the scre? reflection, nine men out of ten would answer in the affirmative- By as much as 13 exceeds the half of 20, by so much is the land worth more than half the value of the other. Now this is a grand blunder. The land yielding only 13 bushels, is not worth one third the valthe true relative value of these two pieces of land, we must first deduct the cost or expense of producing the crop, which will be some \$10 per acre, and then the relative proportion of the balance will show the relative value of the two pieces of land. If we rate wheat at \$1.00 per bushel, we gain \$3,00 nett from one acre, and \$10,00 from the other, which is more than three times the profits of the first. Hence the one piece is intrinsically worth for wheat produc-

ing purposes three times the value of the other.

Of two cows the same principle holds true. The one may yield three or five times as much nett profits, after keeping and labor is deducted, as the other, and consequently is as well worth \$50 as

the other is \$12! Of two flocks of sheep, the same principle should govern in estimating their real and relative value for wool growing purposes. One flock may yield an average of 3 lbs. per head, worth 50 cents per lb. or \$1,50 per fleece. The other may yield 5 lbs. per head, or \$250 per The comparative value of these two flocks is seen, when the cost of keeping the sheep a year, is deducted from the money received for its flocce. Where lands are worth from \$35 to \$10 per sere, it will cost at least \$1,40 to keep an ordinary sized sheep a year. Deduct \$1.40 from the value of the fleece \$1.50, and ten cents remain as the nett gain from the light fleeced sheep. Deduct \$1.40 from \$2.50, and \$1.10 remains as the next profits from the heavy fleeced sheep. Now the proportion is as one to Hence we arrive at this important truth, that one sheep yielding a fleece worth \$2,50 is worth eleven sheep whose fleeces are worth each only one cleven and he who has the one, have each the same sum left in pocket, when the cost of keeping is deducted from the gross sum received for their fleeces! For wool growing purposes, then, it inyielding 5 lbs. of wool per head, are in-trinsically worth as much as 1100 sheep

yielding only three pounds per head ! That it is quite as practicable to grow 5 the of wool on a sheep as 3, no man will deny who is at all acquainted with the true and correct principles of breed ing. By always observing one general rule, you can most cortainly obtain the object in view-viz improvement. That rule is nothing more nor less than thisalways reject the comparatively worth less, and aim to select the most perfect of their kind, both in male and female, and pair them together, and the result is your rule out defects and propagate excellencies. To this course, let good keeping be added, and you will outstrip the sluggard and sloven, who wallows in the purlieus of inactivity and lazmess; and while he is bitterly cursing his stars. and muttering imprecations as to his had luck, you are on the highway to distiction and wealth; and all because you were governed by a few plain but fixed laws, which the other overlooked and rejects. Without an observance of these two plain points, it is in vain to expect to improve any race of domestic animals. You might as well expect to gather wheat by sowing tares-to grow fruit and flowers upon an iceberg-or cause animal life to live and flourish on-

der an exhausted receiver. Domestic animals are as plastic in the hands of a skillful breeder, as clay in those of the potter

"The cow-the sheep-as what it is, But can be what man wil's.

One fact only, will we introduce, to show that domestic animals can be greatimproved in size and value. hundred and fifty years ago." the average weight of cattle at the Smithfield market was not over 370 lbs, and that of sheep 28 lbs. Now the average weight of the former is over 890 lbs , and of the latter, 80 lbs.—showing cattle to have more than doubled, and sheep to have

nearly thribbled ! Improvement, improvement is our motto! 'Tis a noble work-a pleasing task-and we cheerily say, let the good

work spread and prevail outil The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks, Shout to each other, and the mountain tops, From distant mountains, catch the flying joy; Till nation after nation, taught the stra Earth rolls the blest" improvements round.

S. B. ROCKWELL Asulano, Onio, March, 1856,

LEA poor man named McGarrity recently caught the glanders from a horse, and died of the horrid disease at the Tyrone (Ireland) bospital.